COMPENSATED GRADUAL EMANCIPATION.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer. GENTLEMEN: The summary in your editorial columns of the action of the Congress just expired during its last session, though not quite as favorable as that in the New York Times, was yet marked with that respectful impartiality and candor which constitute the enviable peculiarity of most of your strictures. The Times deplores the failure in the Senate of the bill for compensating the owners of slaves in Missouri should their Legislature adopt the plan of the President for gradual emanci pation. That plan was approved by a Legislature which some deny to be a free Legislature, and some mistrust as perhaps not expressing the true sentiment of a majority of freeholders, whilst it has been rejected by an almost unanmous vote of the Legislature of Kentucky, with regard to which no such doubts can reasonably be entertained. The experiment was not crucial in Delaware and in the Distriot; but in Kentucky and Tennessee it is sure to become so. The test is a revere one even in Missouri. And. amidst this diversity of opinion, it occurred to me, Messrs. Editors, that the views of a class of persons in Kentucky, neither few nor devoid of influence, made up in part of slaveholders as well as those who are not and never have been, might be of interest to your readers, and exert a conservative influence during a period when the passions of men are overmastering their reason.

This class is gratified at the failure of the bill were it only that it secures delay and deliberation; but the whole scheme, in their view, is obnoxious to very grave objections. Reduce the amount of compensation to a minimum, yet it swells to such enormous dimensions as not only to appear frightful when added to the vast expenses of this awful war, but to threaten resistance, possibly an armed resistance, on the part of those who feel nothing beyond a philanthropic interest in the measure. Swelled to a maximum, it will prove but a drop in the bucket to the bread and deep stream of disaster and ruin which financially would attend a too sudden emanc:pation. In the view of that class of persons whose sentiments I am now representing, any small sum allowed for compensation, such as \$200 or \$300 a head, will act only as a bribe for hasty legielation. It can have little other effect so long as the largeness of the sum is regulated by the si ortness of the

When any great and radical change is proposed in the system of field labor in a large agricultural district the longer the time, other things being equal, the better; and so a very gradual scheme of uncompensated emancipation seems best suited to the condition of the Border Slave States. There are those in Kentucky who have been the advocates of such a scheme for thirty or forty years. So long, and emphatically now, they are of opinion that the very best thing which can be done for Kentucky is to bring about, at an early day, such a change in her Constitution as wou'd enable her to declare free at a certain age all born after the year 1870, and that all should be born free after the year 1900. During this generation the evil would disappear so gradually and imperceptibly that no existing interests or vested rights would be impaired to any such extent as could equitably be made the ground of an award for damages. It is to be regretted that at present this is far from being the general sentiment in Kentucky. She has unwisely placed herself in such an attitude of defence against an outside pressure that for a while she refuses to listen to the inexorable logic of events, and refuses to see that this war has unavoidably inaugurated a system of gra dual emancipation in all the Border Slave States. Better accept it at once as a fixed fact, but not upon the principle of compensated emancipation. LEX.

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE

The people of the North who are making a pitiful mouth about the war, as a general rule know very little about it, and those who are fi ppantly talking of resisting the enforcement of the laws-that is to say, of inaugurating civil war among ourselves-ought to visit the scenes of active hostilities in the South to take lessons in the horrors of

The desolation of those portions of Virginia, Mississippi and Tennessee that have been fought over is frightful and indescribable. The country about Nashville, which was as fertile, as highly cultivated, and richly adorned as any portion of America, is one wide scene of ruin. If Tennessee had been true to the Union she would not have been desolate and in mourning to-day. If she had been firm in the good cause, the war would have passed beyond her borders without blighting a blade of her grass. Let her fate be a warning.

The sufferings of the people of the South have been almost without a parallel. Dragged into war by a baleful aristocracy and a ravenous mob, they have been subjected to the exactions of a relentless military despotism. Now the gaunt spectre of famine adds to the terrors of the South, and the alarm is sounded from press to press all over the Confederacy, "plant corn or we perish." The miserable folly of State rights is bearing its legitimate fruit in the dire calamities of war, joined to the formation of a central power imperious and comprehensive as that of the Empire of

In a recent debate in the Virginia Legislature, Mr. AN-DERSON, of Rockbridge county, dealt with the Confederate tyranny after the following manner:

"We are now living," he said, "under a tyranny as complete as that which was exercised by the Lincoln Government, and it was owing solely to the noble patriotism of our people that they have submitted as they have. What right, he would ask, has a Confederate functionary to seize his property without law, and to allow one-half its value for its compensation? There was no law that authorized the Confederate Government to take property, and so far as it withheld compensation, it was robbery and oppression; and he, for one, was not willing to submit to If we were to have tyranny it mattered not whether we have it from one Government or from another; but no free people would submit to tyranny from any source."

The Atlanta (Georgia) Intelligencer, in an article or Southern monarchy, says:

"The unscrupulous manner in which private propertyin the shape of any thing to eat and wear—is seized and appropriated by the Government, and that, too, without any reference to the pecuniary interests of the parties owning such property, and when such seizures tend to destroy ing such property, and when such seizures tend to design all trade, and cause the people to lose confidence and all interest in the Government—such a course, they claim, is very strong proof that a monarchy is the thing aimed at. The recklessuess with which the Government, through its various agents, conducts trade outside of the seizures it makes, tending as it does to place every necessary out of the reach of the poor, looks, they argue, to the same end."

The Richmond Enquirer urges the people of Virginia to plant corn and not tobacco. It says:

"If the country cannot supply the army with provisions this summer, the army can't remain in Virginia. If it leaves Virginia it must be given up to the Yankees, who will apevery thing we have, and reduce the country to a wilder dess. If the Legislature adjourns without prohibiting the culture of tobacc, and requiring the officers of the law to destroy every leaf which they find growing for twelve months to come, the chance of this State is indeed poor."

The Baltimore American, noticing this beautiful condi-

tion of public liberty in Virginia, says:
"When the Richmond papers which contain these in junctions publish, at the same time, the correspondence of Governor Letcher with the proprietors of the Gallego Mills there—refusing to protect them against the wholesale and open robbery of their flour—who need suppose that the people of Virginia are going to raise grain to be in like manner seiz d for the support of the horde of locusts who intest and devour their substance? And thus it is that, betwirt the fears that the Northern troops may selze upon their tobacco, and the certainty that the Confederate chiefs will rob them of their corn or wheat, Virginia is even if the able-bodied men were left there to do it; and even if the able-bodied men were left there to do it; and the prospect, therefore, is, as a matter of course, that the chow. One thousand five hundred well-armed insurgents roops will be starved out, even if they are not mean-

"But what a prospect for Old Virginia! What a prospect for any State South, when the tyrants at Richmond take upon themselves to prescribe what shall be planted by the farmers, and then assume the right to rob them of it with-ut color of law or right! Governor Letcher, when appealed to, declares his inability to protect the most prominent and enterprising citizens of the State, turning them over for any redress to the law officers, when the iron-heel of the military despotism tramples all law into

Our sympathizers with secession ought to have a few week's experience of the real thing to cure them of their distemper.-Cincinnati Commercial

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

The London Times announces, in its city article, that the final arrangements for the proposed Confederate loan of £3,000,000 sterling on the security of cotton had been made between Messrs. Erlanger & Co., of Paris and Frankfort, and the Confederate Governmen', and the par-

ticulars were expected to be issued in a few days. The anniversary of Washington's birthday was celebrated in London by a banquet at St. James's Hall, at which about one hundred and twenty persons were present. Among the guests were Mr. Adams, the American Minister; Messrs. Wilson and Moran, Secretaries of Legation; Mr. White, M. P., Mr. Conyngham, M. P., Prof.

Newman, &c. The usual toasts were drank. That to "the Umon" was received with great enthusia-m, and was responded to by Mr. ADAMS, who expatiated on the glorious efforts of Washington for the Union, and repudiated the idea that Washington, if alive, could be found on the side of the rebels. He said the South had entered upon a career whether for glory or for shame, posterity was to deter mine; but whatever their objects might be they could no claim George Washington in support of their principles From tais time forward the name and memory of Wash ington must be kept in reverence and guarded with care

specially by the loyal portion of the Americans.

Messre. CONYNGHAM and WHITE, the members of Par liament who were present, both denounced slavery as the cause of the war, and expressed strong sympathy with the

The commander of the frigate Majestic, the guardship in the Mersey, had given a grand banquet on board his vessel in honor of the arrival of the relief ship George

Among the guests were Mr. Dudley, the United States Consul at Liverpool, Capt. Lunt, the commander of the George Griswold, Messis. Babcock and Guion, the consignees of the vessel, and a number of well-known citizen of Liverpool. The guests were conveyed on board in a gunboat and were received on the deck of the Majestic by Capt. Inglefield, her commander, and a guard of honor of the Royal Marines. The speeches at the banquet were

A monster meeting was held at the Free Trade Hall Manchester, on the 24th, to adopt an address of thanks for presentation to the captain and officers of the George Gris-wold, as representatives of the American contributors to the relief fund. The immense hall was crammed to excess and an outside meeting was organized. An appropriate address was adopted, and speeches full of sympathy with the North were delivered and received with enthusiasm.

The barque Achilles, with the Philadelphia contribu tions for the relief of the distressed cotton operatives arrived at Liverpool on the 22d February.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

In the House of Lords, on the 23d, Lord STRATHEDEN in compliance with a request from Earl Russell, postponed until the 2d of March a motion for which he had given otice, for copies of all despatches from Mr. Mason to he Majesty's Government, on the claim of the Southern Con federacy to be acknowledged as an independent Power by

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr BUXTON called attention to the deportation of a negro regiment from Egypt by the Emperor of the French, which he characterized as a most base and evil proceeding, and worse than a revival of the slave trade.

Lord PALMERSTON said the transaction was not on very irregular and unfortunate, but in some of its detail to stronger censure than his friend applied to it The facts of the case were as follows: The Emperor of the French, on account of the mortality of the French roops in Mexico, had desired to enlist a force of African for service there; but the Pasha of Egypt at once wen beyond this request. A regiment of Nubians was marched down to Alexandria, and for hwith shipped on board a French frigate before they knew why or where they were going. This was not the intention of the French Emperor, who only wished to collist Africans voluntarily, but the conduct of the Egyptian sovereign was exactly similar in vio-lence and cruelty to that which had been committed a Warsaw. He, however, hoped that the French Govern ment, which had expressed its strong disike to what had een done at Warsaw, would feel that this was exactly the same, or rather worse in cruelty, for the Nubians were carried to an unbealthy climate; and he trusted that they would, as far as possible, repair the wrong. Her Majesty Government had expressed an opinion to this effect to the French Government

Mr. S. FITZGERALD gave notice toat on the 26th February he should move for popers in continuation of the papers of the last session in reference to the correspon ence between her Majesty's Government and the United States, and also the correspondence with certain person

here representing the Southern States.
In the House of Commons, on the 24th, Mr. Hopwoo asked if there was any correspondence between her Ma jesty's Government and the Emperor of the French rela o the offer of mediation between the Federal and Confederate States, and, if so, whether there was any ob ection to lay it on the table of the House? He also wishe o know if the Government was aware that any reply of the subject had been received by the Emperor of the French from the Federal Government?

Lord PALMERSTON said the only official document of of November, to Lord Cowley, in a reply to a verbal communication from the French Ambassador. That document any reply that might have been received by the Emperor of the French, that would be a matter between the Ame rican Government and the French Minister at Washington and he did not see how he could answer the question

The Board of Trade returns for the year 1862 are pub lished. They show the total exports of Great Britain for the year to have been £124,137 812 in value, against £125, 102,814 in 1861, and £135,891,227 in 1860.

The London Globe has reason to believe that a satisfact tory settlement of the dispute with Brazil is likely to be prompily effected.

The reported retirement of M. Fould from the Cabinet is not confirmed, and the Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says he will not retire unless his budget be rejected, which is not very like'y.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The Polish question, under the attitude taken by France in favor of the Poles and sgainst Prussian intervention was attracting great attention. The Paris Constitutionne which is supposed to speak the sentiments of the Em-peror Napoleon, had published a strong article against the stervention of Prussia. The London Times, alluding t this article, says that if the Constitutionnel really speaks the sentiments of the French Emperor, the prospect is indeed momentous, and it is impossible to repel the appre-hension that this foolish King of Prussia is making a great

and perhaps a fatal opportunity for his powerful neighbor Times quotes a letter from Paris, which says the French Government does not desire any territorial changes n Poland, and still less the reconstruction of the accient kingdom of Poland. The writer adds: "France and England have already agreed to insist on the fulfillment by Prussia of the engagement she entered into in 1812."

The London Herald is informed that the Government

of France and England have come to an unders anding and agreed to adopt a common course of action. They wil make no attempt to resuscitate the old kingdom of Poland or to sever from Austria her Polish provinces, but they wil require the Czar to fulfill the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna, which guarantied to the Poles a Constitution Government and the form of national autonomy.

It is understood that Austria gives a willing consent the propositions of the Western Powers, and will give them her cordisl support. No apprehensions are enter tained that other than diplomatic means will be found no cessary to persuade the Czar to accode to the request of the three Powers, nor is it thought likely that Prussia wil be able to interpose in the difficulty.

A correspondent of the London Times says a special

ssenger is said to have left Paris for St. Petersburgh with an autograph, letter from the Emperor to the Czar. PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION.

The advices in regard to the insurrection are meagr Langiewircz is stated to have cut off the retreat of the Russians near Stobnica, and to be pressing them towards

the Austrian frontier.

Berlin papers announce that the Russian frontier town of Dobrzn, opposite the Prussian frontier town of Gallub, had been occupied by the Prussian military for eight

hours, on account of a rumor that the insurgents would arrive there. There were rumors of engagements having taken place

near Pretrikan and Radousk It is stated in efficial quarters that Microslawski has been defeated near Rudziejews, that he himself is a fugi-tive, and that his correspondence has been seized. A late telegram from Cracow says that Lanjiewiez had were posted near Opeegoo. The insurgents had destroyed some bridges on the Waisaw railway. They are also re-ported to have beaten the Russians near Duffinka, taking

two cannons. Accounts received yesterday from the frontier of Poland to the 20th instant state that the Russian troops appear to be more inclined to fall back before the insurgents than to attack them.

GREECE.

M. Camres having tendered his resignation, a new Min is ry was formed by M.M. Bulgaris and Ruphos. Against this new Ministry, however, popular demonstrations were made, and it promptly resigned. There is in future to be no provisional government, and the Ministry will be formed

by the National Assembly itself. The London Times publishes the following telegram from Athens, dated the 23d

"The Provisional Government, recently established, has fallen, through a demonstration got up yesterday with the assistance of part of the garrison. The Assembly has invested President Moraitini with the executive power, until it should order otherwise. To-day all is quiet. The troops which we're disbanded are returning. The Assembly is discussing a new form of government. A Ministry elected directly by the Assembly will have the greatest chance of

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, MARCH 13 .- The steamship Australesian from Liverpool on the 28th of February, arrived this

Mr. Secretary Seward's despatch rejecting Napo'cou's proposals attracted general comment. The London Times says if Secretary Seward is not pertinaciously right, he is comprehensively wrong, and, after criticising and dissent ing from his view of affairs, says that he is at least consist ent with all that he has written from the commencement but whether he is consistent with the facts, the Times would prefer to leave events to decide. The Morning Post is very bitter, and looks upon the letter as mere buncombe but, emanating as it does from the Washington Cabinet says it is truly incredible that that body should have sunk so low as to endorse so much arrant falsehood and absurd nonserse. The Star praises the despatch, thinks it unauswerable, and shows that henceforth not even the mildest form of interference can have the least hope of accept

It is stated that the Confederate loan has all been freely taken in the Continental markets.

The captains of the American relief ships George Gridwold. Achilles, and Hope were entertained at a grand banquet given by the Mayor of Liverpool. Friendly speeches were interchanged. Consul Dudley asserted that the earnest desire of the American Government and people was perpetual amicable relations with England.

Princess Alexandrina, the intended of the Prince of Wales has left Copenhagen for England. Great preparations were made there and along the whole route. The British Government's claim against Brazil has been modified one-half.

The Polish question continues the prominent topic There has been an important debate in the House of Commons. All the speakers condemned the Russian policy. but the Government was left untrammelled by any resolution. The movements of the insurgents continue seaward

The Spanish Ministerial crisis continues.

UNION MEETINGS.

The inauguration on Wednesday evening last of the National Union Club of Philadelphia was made the occasion f a grand Union demonstration at Musical Fund Hall The invitation of the meeting was addressed to "the unconditional friends of the Union and all in favor of sustaining the General Government in suppressing the present unholy rebellion," end the response was a crowd that more than filled the hall, so as to render necessary the organization of an outside meeting.

Governor CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, was present and prended. He delivered an able speech urging unity among the people in the prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Government. Mr. Senator DOOLITILE, of Wisconsin, Ex-Senator WRIGHT, of Indiana, Representative WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, Governor JOHNSON, of Tennessee, and Mr. B. H. BREWSTER, of Philadelphia, also delivered addresses. The following are the leading resolutions adopted :

Resolved, That the Government of the United States is founded on the Union of the States, which constitutes us one people, and is the main pillar in the edifice of our independence—the only support of our tranquillity at home and our peace abroad; of our safety, prosperity, and

Resolved. That no calamity could be all the American people so terrible in its results as the breaking up of the foundations of the Government of the United States; and, under a solemn sense of duty to God and our country, we therefore pledge to each other our sacred honor to sustain the President and its other constituted authorities in their forts to overwhelm and subjugate its enemies by force of arms and all the appliances of war, as the only means of restoring its sovereign authority under the Constitution securing the blessings of peace, and preserving the liberties

A Union meeting, under the auspices of the Union League, was held at Newark (N. J.) on Friday night The speakers were Senator Wright, of Indiana, Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, Horace Maynard, of Tennessee and Hon. James Wadsworth, of New York. The audience was large and enthusiastic. Governor Johnson and Mr. Maynard were received with special applause.

There was a large gathering at the Academy of Music, in New York, on Saturday night, to ratify the proceedings of the late meeting at the Cooper Institute. Secretaries CHASE and WELLES were present. The speakers were Major Gen. Wool, Gen. Cochrane, James T. Brady, (who presided.) Ex-Governor Wright, of Indiana, Gov. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Gen. Wetmore. Lieut. Gen. Scott was prevented by illness from presiding. A plan of organization of a Loyal Union League was adopted with enthusiasm. Gen. Scott's name was put down for president, and a list was agreed upon for vice presidents and an executive committee. These include many of the most prominent citizens.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The following confirmations were made on Saturday by the Senate:

Col. J. A J. Lightburn, of the 4th Virginia volunteers to be a Brigadier General of volunteers.

Lieut. Col. Thos. C. H. Smith, of the 1st Ohio cavalry, be a Brigadier General of volunteers. Col. Thos. G. Stephenson, of the 24th Massachusetts vo

anteers, to be a Brigadier General of volunteers. Capt. James S. Palmer to be a Commodore in the navy Commander George F. Emmons to be a Captain in the

THE BRITISH IRON-CLADS.

The channel fleet of iron-clads arrived from Liebon a Spithead on the 21st of February. They had been cruising about for some time, under steam and sail, making tria's of speed and seaworthiness. The trials generally were satisfactory. The Warrior and other iron-ships required docking in order to clean their bottoms, fouling being an inci lent to iron-clads every where, though this, it is said, can be obviated by the use of zinc paint. In coming up the English channel the Revenge, Warrior, and Black Prince steamed with balf-boiler power, and the Defence and Resistance with full power, the rate of steaming of the whole fleet being eleven knots. This is rather better speed than is made by our monitors.

THE LATE ARREST IN ILLINOIS.

The following is Judge Constable's statement of his in terference with the arrest of deserters in Clarke county, Illinois. It was given at the request of McFarland, one of the soldiers arrested by the Judge's order for taking the

MARSHALL, CLARKE COUNTY, (ILL)

At the request of John McFarland, as Judge of the ourth judicial circuit of the State of Illinois, I state that Messre. McFarland and Thomas Long have been arrested and brought be ore me for examination on a charge of kidnapping, and that I have deemed it my duty to hold them
over in a bond of five hundred dollars to appear on next
Thursday morning, being the tenth judicial day of the term
of the Clarke Circuit Court, now in session, to answer further to said charge, and have ordered the discharge from custody of James Gammon, Hugh Scott, M. Belcher, and John Tanner, four men whom they had arrested upon the ground that they were deserters from company K, 130th regiment Illinois volunteers.

CHAS. H. CONSTABLE,
Judge Fourth Judicial Circuit of Illinois.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, MARCH 15 .- Several hundred Poles held meeting last night, and adopted an address responsive to that of the Polish National Committee. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a grand demonstration at the Cooper Institute.

The candle factory of R. T. Mitchell & Co., First avenue was burnt last night. The loss is \$100,000.

The prize steamer Adela, from Key West, has arrived

FROM THE GULF DEPARTMENT.

A MOVEMENT AGAINST PORT HUDSON.

Correspondence of the New York Evening Post. NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 8, 1863. Gen. Banks left the city last night for Baton Rouge, in empany with most of his staff and Gen. Grover, by the river steamer Empire Parish, with the intention of not returning before he witnessed the reduction and occupation by the national forces of the formidable batteries and fortifications frowning upon the Father of Waters at Port Hudson. Gen. Auger is already at Baton Rouge. There is with him a force of some twenty thousand men, all told; though many of them are not yet in the highest state of efficiency, if thorough acquaintance with drill is needed to make soldiers truly efficient in action. Troops have been forwarded to Baton Rouge for some time from this vicinity. Some have been sent up within a few days from bark for Milliken's Bend, s xteen miles above Vicksburg Carrollton, one of the suburbs of New Orleans. A portion of the force detailed to accompany the proposed movement into the Teche country has also found its way to the whilem State capital. For three or four weeks means for tran-portation have been quietly accumulated to a large worth of property. The rebel gueridas have been comamount up the river, and it is hoped that delays, the curse of military action in this department, will not interfere to defeat the object in view. Whether the Mississippi is to be opened to the trade of the loyal West this season is a question to be determined very shortly—perhaps within a ew days. The army, officers and men, have long been anxious for a forward movement.

Of course, this attack will not be made without the aid of a naval force. As already explained in this corresponlence, the situation of Port Hudson renders an attack on the front by a land force an impossibility. Troops must Haines' bluff, which is but poorly fortified against an atbe landed below to more upon the enemy's works from the tack from above. Our first captured twenty-six rebel rear. Bombardment by the fleet will be attended with the disadvantage encountered at Is'and No. 10 and Vicksburg, from the height of the bluff on which the descuces are placed. But preparations have been made that the bompardment may be as effect ve as possible. The principal ressels to be engaged, besides the mortar boats, as far as I have been able to ascertain, are the Hartford, Richmond. Mississippi, Monongahela, Genesee, Kineo, Itasca, Essex. and Sportsman In fact, all the vessels here, with the exception of the Pensacola, Commander Morris, which will remain stationed off the city, and a despatch boat to communicate with the fleet from New Orleans, will find some-thing to do in this most important undertaking. The force at Port Hudson is variously estimated at from

seven to seventy thousand men. Perhaps fift en thousand is not far from the truth. The position is naturally one of the strongest on the river.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

BRASHEAR CITY, (LA.) MARCH 7, 1863. It has been so long since any movement of importance as been made in this department, one begins to suspect there never will be any. Our army has occupied, with the exception of Gen. Weitzel's brigade, almost precisely the ssme ground it is now on for more than two months Every body looks puzzled; every body is puzzled. We came here to fight, and the present maction of our army makes every body restless. Fortunately, however, I know he mist will very soon be cleared away with the smoke one of the grandest batiles ever fought on this continent. This idea may seem exaggerated, but I think the future wil fully verify it.

Gen. Woitzel has tried the experiment of subsisting hi

rmy on the country, and has thus far been successful Foraging parties are sent out every day, returning at night with cattle, hay, potatoes, corn, &c. In most cases nothing is taken except from well-known secessionists, who are furnished a receipt for their quota for the support o the army. Where the party relieved of produce has taken the oath of all giance he gets this receipt cashed by pre enting it to the Chief Quartermaster or Commissar New Orleans. Probably there is no brigade under Gen. Banks's command that has lived better and cost the Gov-vernment less than Gen. Weitzel's.

In this immediate vicinity we are having considerable trouble with the negroes, owing to Gen. Banks's order outting them to work on the plantations. It is true, the egroes are not compelled to work on the plantations, and nder the order they can choose between field labor and Government service; still, when we remember Govern ment really has nothing for them to do, and that there are bout fifteen thousand of them lying idle, who have never done any thing but work on plantations, it will readily be seen in which direction they are expected to go. As the negroes have an idea that they are free and that freedom means "do as we please," it is pretty hard to convince them they are expected to do all that is required of slaves. There is a rebellion within a rebellion in the southwestern districts of this tate. The rebel conscription act meeting with violent opposition from every quarter where Jeff. Davis has attempted to enforce it. Noue are exempt between the ages of seventeen and fifty, except the authorities who are to enforce the law. The result of this whole sale driving of the people into the ranks of the rebel army if it can be carried out, will be a complete depopulation this part of the country. A refugee who lately came into camp reports that there are five hundred Union men who have never before taken a decided stand in open defiance of the rebel Government, now between Culcishue Swamp and Alexander, who are rescuing conscripts from Jeff Davis's authorities. The Union men are armed, and able, it is

said, to fully sustain themselves The planters in this vicinity who have concluded to work their land under the recent order of Gen. Banks have de-termined, most of them, to plant nothing but cotton this year. Cotton, they say, is a more sure crop than cane and requires much less labor to cultivate it. They slee believe when the season for picking comes plenty of negroes can be found to do that work who could not be depended upon in the cane field. Cotton is very much less liable to injury from neglect than cane, for cane, as soon as it is ripe enough to cut, must be gathered immediately, and the labor is incessant until the sugar is packed in the hogshead. Cotton can stand some time without damage, and can be picked by women and children if no other kin' of labor can be bad. For the above reasons we need not be surprised to find Loui-iana a cotton-growing State, and not a sugar plantation on her soil, in less than five years.

IMPRESSMENT OF FOOD FOR THE ARMY

The following correspon lence was recently laid before the Legislature of Virginia and referred to the Committee on Confederate Relations

GALLEGO MILLS, RICHMOND, MARCH 4, 1833.

His Excellency John Letcher, Governor of the State of Virginia :

IR : Major John H. Claiburne came to our mills yester day, with written orders from the Commissary General Confederate States of America, to impress all of the super fine flour in our mills, sold and unsold, at \$17 per barrel and one-half of all the extra flour at \$19.50 per barrel A rough calculation of the cost of flour, reduced from the actual purchase of wheat and barrels bought in the oper market at current rates, makes our flour cost us considera-bly more than the price fixed by the Government. At the opening of our milling season we made fair propositions to gaind for the Government, but have received no part of its

patronage. Our business has consequently been reduced to about one-seventh of what it was before The Government has notified us that it will forcibly take possession of the legitimate products of our mills, for which we pay, under the protection of the State of Virginia heavy taxes upon our property, and also a special corpora-tion tax. We lay our grievances before you, and call upon you to protect us from the open and fisgrant violation of our rights, and ask that an armed force may be furni beour rights, and ask tout an use to prevent our property from being destroyed, and our flour from being carried off vi et armis, not only at less than cost, but at far less than its market value. Respectfully submitted.

RICHMOND, (VA.) MARCH 4, 1863. GENTLEMEN: I have your communication of the 4th in protection of your property. I regard the ect of which you complain as oppressive, and committed without lawful authority. The only remedy I know of is the institution of suits for damage against the officers committing thes acts. Where loyal remedies can be used, it is always be ter to resort to them for redress of grievances. I wi transmit your communication to the General Assembly fo uch action as their wisdom may suggest.

I am, truly, your obedient servant,

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from

Columbus, Kentucky, gives the following particulars of a sad tragedy which occurred there about five o'clock in the morning of the 9th instant : "A man by the name of Rogers, as is supposed, com

menced an attack upon a leutenant while in his bed. The landlord, hearing the disturbance, rushed in, when Regers attack-d him with a knife, stabbing him in a terrible man attack-d him with a kelle, stabbing him in a terrible manner. The landlord's wife, hearing her husband's cries for help, came rushing in, and we immediately attacked by the madman, and gashed in a manner which renders her recovery impossible. During the affray, the lieutenant received a pistol shot, which it is feared will prove mortal. The guard here rushed in and fired upon the unfortunate man who attempted his work of murder upon them. He finally fell dead, being shot with five bullets, and run through with two bayonets. The landlord, his wife, and the lieutenant are now lying at the point of death; the former, it is thought, THE YAZOO PASS EXPEDITION.

REPORTED CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF TWENTY-SIX REBEL STEAMERS.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF VICKSBURG.

CINCINNATI, MARCH 16 .- The Gazette's Vicksburg de spatch says that the Yazoo Pass expedition has captured twenty-six rebel steamboats, eighteen of which were destroyed. Our gunboats had arrived above Haines' Bluff and would

on commence the attack. Rumors were rife of the evacuation of Vicksburg, and

it is supposed that the greater portion of the rebel force there will go to Chattanooga and endeavor to overwhelm

Gen. Rosecrans. Gen. McClernand's troops have been compelled to em owing to the high water.

The recent operations on Lake Providence and else where have resulted in inundating more than one hundred miles of Louisians territory, destroying millions of dollars pletely drowned out.

A refugee from Georgia, who arrived at Murfreesbor yesterday, reports terrible destitution as existing in Northern Alabama and Georgia.

Col. Ellet's marine brigade arrived at Yazoo on Saturday.

THE YAZOO PROJECT A SUCCESS.

CHICAGO, MARCH 16 .- The Tribune's special Vicksburg despatch of the 9th says: "The Yazoo project is a complete success. Our gunboats have arrived above transports up the Yazoo river."

[It is stated that a desparch from Admiral Porter, re ceived at the Navy D-partment, increases the probability that our forces have gained an important victory on the Yazoo. Admiral Porter says in this despatch, which is dated before Vicksburg on the 7th instant, that he had just heard the rignal agreed upon between himself and Company of the contract of the rignal agreed upon between himself and Company of the contract of the rignal agreed upon between himself and Company of the contract of the rignal agreed upon between himself and Company of the contract of the rignal agreed upon between himself and Company of the contract of the rignal agreed upon between himself and Company of the rignal agreed upon between himself and Company of the rignal agreed upon between himself and Company of the rignal agreed upon between himself and Company of the rignal agreed upon between himself and Company of the rignal agreed upon between himself and Company of the rignal agreed upon between himself and Company of the rignal agreed upon between himself and Company of the rignal agreed upon the rignal agreed u mander Smith (who commands the naval portion of the Yazoo expedition) to be fired by the latter so soon as he should succeed in getting into Yazoo river. If our fleet entered that river its position would be in the rear of Vicksburg, and close enough to the Mississippi to perm t the signal guns to be heard in Admiral Porter's squadron. The rebel fleet of transports, &c. had taken refuge in the

The Vicksburg date of the despatch to the Cincinna' Gazette is not given. That to the Chicago Tribune is dated the 9th. The despatch from Admiral Porter publisted in the Intelligencer of ye terday, in which no men-tion is made of the above successes, bears date on the

THE INDIANOLA DESTROYED.

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON. Yaz o River, March 10, 1863.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy: I have been pretty well assured for some time that the Indianola had been blown up, in consequence of the appearance of a wooden imitation mortar, which the enemy suck with their batteries. The mortar was a valuable aid to us. It forced away the Queen of the West and caused the blowing up of the Indianola. The following is an account of the affair, taken from the Vicksburg Whig of the 5th matant :

" DESTRUCTION OF THE INDIANOLA.

We stated a day or two since that we would not then enlighten our readers in regard to a matter which was puzzling them very much. We allude to the loss of the gunboat Indianols, receutly esptured from the enemy. We were loth to acknowledge she had been destroyed, but such

"The Yankee barge sent down the river last week was report d to be an iron-clad guntoat. The authorities, thinking that this monster would retake the Indianols, im mediately issued an order to burn her up. The order was sent down by courier to the officer in charge of the boat A few hours after another order was sent down counter manding the first; it having been ascertained that the monstrous craft was nothing else than a coal-boat. But before it reached the Indianola she had been blown to atoms; not even a gun was saved. Who is to blame for this piece of folly—this precipitancy? It would really seem we had no use for gunboats on the Mississippi, as a coal-barge is magnified into a monster, and our authorities order a boat that would have been worth a small army to us to be blown up."

D. D. PORTER.
Com'g Miss. Squadron, Acting Rear Admiral. The "turreted monster" which so frightened the re els as to have led to the destruction of the Indianola was manufactured by Admiral Porter in about twelve hours out of a flat-boat. When completed he sent this craft floating down the Missis-ippi without a crew or a pilot. As she passed between the rebel batteries they opened on her fiercely, several hundred shots in all being fired. She escaped uninjured, and went on her way down stream triumphantly, the Queen of the West running before her. Sae had passed some twenty-five miles below Vicksburg when the Indianola was blown up.]

SURPRISE OF REBELS IN TENNESSEE. CINCINNATI, MARCH 15 .- Gen. Wright has prohibited he sale of arms and ammunition, excepting upon special permit. Any violation of this order is to be followed by a confiscation of the goods and the seizure of the stock of

the vender. The Commercial's Memphis despatch confirms the re ported surprise and capture of a portion of Richardson's guerilia force, near Covington, Tennessee. Their camp was destroyed.

Gen Looney's comp at Wesley was also surprised by Col. Lee, and a large portion of it captured, together with Gen. Looney, Major Sanford, Capt. Bright, and Lieut.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

NEW YORK, MARCH 15 .- The steamer Arago has arrived from Port Royal on the 12th instant. Gen. Naglee and the following-named members of his staff are passengers: Capt. George H. Johnston, Chief of Staff; Lieut. E. L. Bishop, Quartermaster; Lieutenants C. W. Mathews and R. C. Johnson, Aides de Camp. It was feared at Port Royal by the General's friends that a personal difficulty existing between him and the Secretary of War had something to do with his recall. Gen. Ferry was in command of Gen. Foster's forces.

NO ENEMY IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY. WINCHESTER, MARCH 16 .- On Saturday morning Gen. Milroy ordered a reconnoissance in force into the Valley of the Shensadosh. The commander, upon his retirn, reports that he saw nothing of infantry or artillery, but discovered a force of cavalry. The story of ten thousand Confederates at Straeburg or beyond was found to be untrue.

SUCCESSFUL SCOUF IN TENNESSEE. CINCINNATI, MARCH 16,-The Commercial's Murfrees boro despatch says that Col. Minty returned on Saturday from a most successful scout of eleven days' continuance through the enemy's country, in which he dispersed several bodies of the enemy's forces, and captured prisoners, wag ons, and camp equipage, and penetrated the enemy's lines to Shelbyville.

FROM FORT DONELSON.

CAIRO, MARCH 15.—Gen. Tuttle has received a despatch from Fort Donelson to-day which says: "Our cavalry report twelve thousand rebels within twenty-eight miles of Donelson. The country people for miles around are coming to Fort Donelson with various reports. The rebels are reported to be well armed. Our forces are ready for any emergency."

The steamer Ruth was arrested at Columbus, having or

board two hundred boxes shipped at St. Louis for parties in Memphis. The boxes were said to contain oranges, but

on examination they proved to be full of clothing, quinine letters, &c. for the rebels.

UNION FEELING IN GEORGIA. MURPRESBORO, MARCH 15 - A refugee from Georgia who escaped about the beginning of the year, dec ares that who escaped about the beginning of the year, declares that there are thousands in that section of the country who are praying for the success of the Union arms. All through the northern portions of his State and Alabams, he reports terrible destitution of the necessaries of life. He says he knows of many slaveholders who would gladly give up their last negro if they could be relieved from the cru-hing military despotism now prevalent in the South. He is sure that if Northern people could only look for one day at the sufferings of Unionists in these States there would be no further difference of opinion amongst them as to the war.

A PRIVATEER CAPTURED AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 16 -The fast-cailing schooner Chapman, when leaving for Mex co yesterday, was boarded by the Government offic als and taken in charge as a privateer. About twenty secessionists were captured on board, well armed, and six brass Dahlgren guns, with carriages suitable for use on ship board. The c rrespondence on the persons of the prisoners identified them with the parties recently negotiating for the steamer Victoria for a privateer. The prisoners were confined at Fort Alcatras. Many more arrests are likely to follow. The prisoners confe-s that a tull complement of men were to be taken on board at a rendezvous down the coast. They hoped to capture the ste mer Oregon while en route for Magatlan, transfer a portion of the Chapman's crew aboard, and then use the Oregon to help capture the two California treasure stramers before the alarm reached San Francisco.

AN IMPUDENT FREAK

NEW YORK, MARCH 16.—A letter from Tybee Island, below Savannab, says on the evening of the 9th instant a seamer came into the harbor, fixed two guns, and left again before the guns of the fortifications, six in number, could be brought to bear on her. The fort was in charge of Licut Miller. It is supposed the vessel was the Alabama or Florida, or a blockade runner.

ANTI-NEGRO RIOT IN CANADA.

OIL SPRINGS, CANADA WEST, MARCH 16 .- A serious riot occurred en Saturday night between whites and negroes. The whites organized a force and marched to the negro quarters, and, after ordering them away, destroyed their property and burnt their houses. The negroes fled to the woods Three of the rioters were captured, and several of them were wounded.

THE REBEL FORCE AT FREDERICKSBURG.

The Republican of Saturday has the following :

"The Government is in possession of information, from reliable source, that Gen. Lee has not weakened his orces in and about Fredericksburg, but that since the battle of Fredericksburg he has been actively engaged in strengthening his lines. Most of his batteries are carefully masked. He had no intention of abandoning the Rappahannock, now the principal outfost for the defence of Richmond

"The rebels in Richmond consider that city safer at the resent time than it has ever been before since the rebelon broke out.

"The iron clad known as the Merrimac No. 2 is said to be a more powerful war versel than we have been led to believe. The rebels boast that if she ever gets out she will prove a good seaboard vessel, and will be more de_ structive to our commerce than the Alabama or Florida.'

THE PRIVATEER FLORIDA.

NEW YORK, MARCH 17 .- Information has reached here bat the pirate Fiorida coaled at Barbadoes on the 24th February, and left on the next day. Admiral Wilkes knew of her whereabouts before leaving St. Thomas.

The gunboat Shamr, ck was launched to-day.

Union prisoners, en route for Chicago, were detained at Richmond, Indiana, last night, and while there completely demolished the office of the Jeffersonian, an ant:-war sheet. They arrived here to-night, and threatened the Sentinel office, and the military authorities placed a guard to prevent a disturbance.

YET ANOTHER SOLDIER MOB.

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH 16 .- Eight hundred paroled

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

An order has been issued announcing that Lieut. Col. FRY, of the United Stat a Army, has been appointed Provost Marshal General of the United States, provided for in the enrollment act, with the pay and rank of colonel.

The order announcing the above appointment revokes

the old orders appointing deputy provest marshals throughout the United States, and so much of the order as authorizes Simeon Draper, Esq., of New York, to act as Provest Marshal General under his old commission, confining him in his operations to the city of New York. The law referred to above, authorizing the appointment

of a Provest Marshal General, also authorizes the appointment of a deputy provost marshal general in each Congressional district in the United States, with the pay and rank of captain.

We understand it is the policy of the Government to se. lect these deputies, as far as possible, from among able officers who have distinguished themselves in the have been partially disabled by wounds.

Col. Fry will establish his beadquarters in this city, at the War Department .- Republican.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

The Charleston correspondent of the Mobile Register gives the annexed account of the narrow escape from capture of a blockade runner which entered the harbor of Charleston on the 24th of last month. The Wave Queen, then on her way to the same port, has not been so for-

tunate. She has since been captured : "Charleston harbor yesterday morning (24th) presented a very exciting and animated scene. The splendid steamer Havelock, Captain L. M. Coxetter, had run through the blockaders just before day, having left Nassau on the 20th instant, bringing a most valuable cargo. After crossing the bar, however, she ran ashore on Drunken Dick Shoals, and it was feared the enemy's gunboats would run in and endeavor to capture her, which might have been done at the time had they had pluck enough to have attempted it. The Confederate States rams Chicora, Captain Tucker, and Palmetto, Captain Rutledge, immediately got under weigh and went down to offer battle, should the enemy weigh and went down to offer battle, should the enemy attempt a capture. There was evidently great commotion among the fleet, who could be seen rapidly signalizing each other. The battery was crowded by spectators watching events, and eagerly looking for some demonstrations on the part of the Federals, as our rams glided down to the scene of action. The British stemmer Petrel, which had been delayed in rendering assistance to the Freuch steamer Renaudin, which had just gotten off, was now seen going out at this time, passing Sullivan's Island. Numerous sail boats and barges were seen running down the merous sail boats and barges were seen running down the bay, adding to the interest of the scene. For a time the greatest interest and excitement prevailed. By the a sistance of the high tide, and after throwing overboard some ten heavy slabs of iron and about forty boxes of tin, the

Havelock floated off and came safely up to the city, much Havelock floated off and came safely up to the city, much to the chagrin of the Federals.

"The Havelock sailed in company with the steamship Nicolai the First. The steamers Granite City, from Glasgow, and Wave Queen, from Farabonas, had arrived at Nassau. The steamer Douglas, from this port, arrived out on the 16th instant, having on board Hen. JAS. B. CLAY, and making the passage from Nassau in thirty-six hours. Mr. Clay would visit Havana before preceeding to Europe. The steamer Flora arrived out on the 15th instant from this port, also the schooner Francis Coffin on the 17th, and the George Chisolm, which had previously been reported captured, with cargoes of cotton and naval

tores. NEWS ITEMS TELEGRAPHED NORTH.

TREATY WITH THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS. The Senate ratified a treaty on Saturday last with the Chippewas which gives this Government five of the best reservations in Minnesota, and insures the removal of all the Indians sixty miles further north, and provides for a commission to superintend the distribution of their annulties, of five ministers each, to be men of families.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS. There have been filed, since the breaking out of the war, fifteen thousand applications for widows' pensions, and nine thousand for invalids.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME ABANDONED. The expedition to colonize persons of color has been indefinitely postponed by the President.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR. The Committee on the Conduct of the War have, it is understood, closed their testimony, and in about two

weeks will make their report. While the President is urgently solicited by some to give Gen. McClellan a command, say for the reduction of Savanuah or Mobile, the Committee on the Conduct of the War is diligently accumulating evidence which is calculated to injure the General in the estimation of the public.

CHANGE OF COMMAND. Col. Wyndham has been ordered to the Army of the Potomac to take an important command, and Major Gen. Stahl takes command of the cavalry of Washington.